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FROM RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

Late Intelligence from General McClellan's Army.

The Position of the Main Body Unchanged.

The Main Body of the Rebels Fifteen Miles from Our Exterior Line.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Reports of the Movements of Gen. Pope's Army.

Congratulatory Address of Gen. Lee to the Rebel Army.

THE GUERRILLA RAIDS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Army Correspondence of the Times.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

The position of the main body of the army near Harrison's Landing remains unchanged. Yesterday a squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry went out a mile beyond the picket line for the purpose of providing surprise to a Rebel party on duty at a point in the rear. The enemy's videttes were discovered half a mile in advance. For upwards of three hours the two parties sat quietly on their horses watching the movements of each other, until at length the enemy became exceedingly restless and showed signs of hostility. The Sixth allowed him to advance a few yards and then gave him a volley from their carbines. A few shots were fired in return by the pickets, after which they turned about and galloped off to their original position. No one was injured on either side. The enemy lost three wounded and one taken prisoner. The prisoner is of a dull, stupid temperament, and little inclined to conversation. Nothing of interest or value was elicited from Him.

At night the picket relief was posted on the line occupied by the cavalry, consequently our pickets were advanced one mile.

As to the matter of advancing pickets, however, we might safely, as far as meeting the enemy in force is concerned, take three thousand men and walk straight on within half a mile of Savage's Station. The weak force of the rebels is not less than fifteen miles from our exterior line. That would locate them on Turkey and Gaines' Hills, the former of which is on the west and the latter on the east side of the Chickahominy. We do not suppose for a moment that the rebels are so regardless of life and health as to choose for a camping ground the mire and swamps in the vicinity of Fair Oaks.

It is true, circumstances obliged our army to occupy for a time the unhealthy locality which the rebels vacate then, but it was before the excessive heat of Summer had fairly set in, and with the intention, doubtless, of soon changing our base of operations to the James River, provided we did not succeed—and that we did not has already been sufficiently demonstrated—in reaching the bluff and open fields which lie beyond the belt of woods on the northern boundary of Fair Oaks.

Neither was it be our object or interest at the present time to push forward to reoccupy the ground thus abandoned. The further we advance from the position we now hold, the more extended becomes our line of defence, and one of our present chief advantages consists in having but few miles to guard.

It will be naturally inferred that the new base of operations will lead to our approaching Richmond from another quarter than that at Meadowsville or Fair Oaks. The public will readily perceive the direction which it is to be taken by the army. The only question is, when will active operations be commenced? The people of the North are as competent as myself to judge of what is required to hasten forward the most glorious moment. Give us reinforcements and we will give you Richmond. Reinforcements have already arrived; but do not fear repletion. The more men we have, and the sooner they join us, the better it will be for themselves, the country and the cause.

The transport Vanderbilt, with a flag of truce, went up the river yesterday for the purpose of bringing down our wounded and sick. She returned at a late hour last night with about 200 on board. WHIT.

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

DISPARITY IN PETERSBURGH, VA.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* says that the mortality in that city is alarming, owing to the filthy condition of the town. Governor D. WATKINS, an old and prominent citizen, is dead.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has this paragraph, which is suggestive in view of recent events in Kentucky:

"We learn from the Atlanta *Intelligencer* that a daring guerrilla chief is out on an excursion, from which it is expected information will be received in a few days. The *Intelligencer* cannot say whether he will turn up at Nashville, New-Orleans, Memphis, or else. But if his adventure should turn out as successful as it is bold in conception, his enterprise will wake up Tennessee, and several thousand Yankees will be scattered."

The *Dispatch* also has these dispatches:

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 13.

CONGRATULATIONS OF GEN. LEE TO HIS ARMY.

Gen. LEE has issued a congratulatory order to the army, dated Headquarters on Field, July 7, 1862. He says:

"The General Commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of victories for the signal success with which he has blessed our arms, tenders his earnest thanks and congratulations to the army, by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved. On Tuesday, July 30, the powerful and splendidly-equipped army of the enemy was intrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character, within sight of our capital. To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host line upon the banks of the James River, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his gunboats, from the effects of his series of disastrous defeats."

After briefly referring to the defeat and pursuit of the enemy, Gen. LEE says:

"The immediate result of our successes are the relief of Richmond from a state of siege; the rout of the great army that so long menaced its safety; many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank, and the capture or destruction of thousands of arms, and fifty-one pieces of artillery. The service rendered to the country in this short but eventful period can scarcely be estimated, and the General commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage, self-abnegation and solidarity conduct of the officers and men. These brilliant results have cost us many lives, but while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defence of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people."

THE SITUATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 16.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th speaks of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S defensive attitude, under cover of the gunboats, as fixed. His only demonstration upon the Confederate lines, until he shall have become reconstituted from late defeats, must consist of intrenchments relative to keep up the spirits of his men. In the meantime, we must turn our eyes to the West for more startling events. The movements of BANKS, and the consequent operations of our own army are now watched with energy and confidence by the Government.

MOVEMENTS ON THE UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK.

The *Enquirer* also says:

"The enemy has been displaying considerable activity of movement in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock, gathering 5,000 men at Warrenton, and detached bodies, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable army, at various points stretching from Catlett's Station in Fauquier, through Warrenton, Amesville and Washington, to Sperryville, at the base of the Blue Ridge in Rappahannock County. Gen. REYNOLDS is quartered on the road from Warrenton to the Springs."

HAMILTON, N. C., SHELLED BY THE GUNBOATS.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 11th reports the shelling of Hamilton, N. C., by National gunboats. As the Roanoke River was quite high, they would probably attempt to reach Weldon.

Maj. ARCHER E. SEVER, son of Extra BILLY SEVER and formerly Navy Agent at San Francisco, died from wounds received in battle before Richmond. It will be remembered he was arrested on the Isthmus, and confined in Fort Warren, and was exchanged only a few weeks ago.

UNION PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* announces the arrival there of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, 12 in number, who were taken prisoners at Savage's Farm. Gen. ROBINSON, with a large body of cavalry, still holds the enemy in check at Harrisonburgh.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Safe Arrival of the Command at Helena, Ark.

A Brisk Fight and Rout of the Rebels.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 14.

Gen. CURTIS' entire command arrived at Helena on the 11th. The army left Batesville June 24, and reached Jacksonport on the 26th. On the 2d of July they started across the country. On the 4th, while the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment was coming down the White River with a load of cotton, they were fired on by guerillas, seven miles below Grand Glaze. The fire was returned, and the rebels fled. A contraband, taken on board the next day, says that he saw nineteen dead rebels near the scene of action.

On the 7th, Gen. CURTIS' advance, consisting of a battalion of the First Indiana Cavalry, and the Eleventh Wisconsin and Thirty-third Illinois Regiments, were attacked by two regiments of Texan cavalry, and a large force of infantry. The Nationals had four mounted howitzers, which were brought to bear on the rebels with terrible effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, running over the infantry, throwing them into confusion, and terminating in an utter rout. The rebels were pursued by our forces, who captured a large number of persons, who were afterward paroled. After the battle our troops buried 240 rebels on the field. Our loss was 6 killed, among them Capt. STODDA, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, and 32 wounded. Major GLENDAS, of the First Indiana Cavalry, was seriously injured. The rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss as compared with ours.

Notwithstanding their long and forced marches, Gen. CURTIS' army is in good condition. When they arrived at Helena they had but three days' supplies.

AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

Capture of the British Steamer Ann at the Mouth of Mobile Bay.

She is Cut Out from Under the Guns of Fort Morgan.

The prize steamship *Ann*, of London, cut out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, on June 29, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Ann* had run in during the night by the blockading fleet, as it was so dark that she could not be seen by our vessels. Lights had been kept burning on the fort all night, so that she had no trouble in finding the channel. The next morning she was discovered by the *Susquehannah*, within a half mile of the fort, unloading her cargo into a rebel steamer alongside. The *Susquehannah*, accompanied by the gunboat *Kanawha*, then got underweigh and steamed within gunshot and opened fire on the strange steamer. The fire was returned by the fort, and kept up for an hour on both sides. In the meantime the crew had deserted the strange steamer, as the shells from our vessels fell about her rather too thickly for safety. She was soon discovered to be adrift, and dropped down with the current about a mile, when the *Kanawha* was ordered to go in and bring her out, which she did in fine style, under a heavy fire from the fort. When the *Ann* was boarded by Acting Master PARSONS from the *Kanawha*, she was found to be in a sinking condition, her injection pipe having been cut, and the kingston valve left open. The engine and fire-room were soon filled with water, but as she was built in 6 water-tight compartments and the communication between them had not been opened, only one compartment was filled. Through the persevering efforts of the officers of the *Susquehanna* and *Kanawha*, the leak was stopped and the water pumped out.

The *Ann* sailed from the mouth of Mobile Bay on the 4th inst., and arrived at Key West the 7th, where she lay two days taking in coal and having some repairs effected. At 5 o'clock on the 9th, after taking in the mails, she sailed for this port. Her cargo consists of gunpowder, arms, cartridge-boxes, coffee, tea, paper, &c.

The following is the list of officers in charge: Acting Master L. H. PARSONS, of the gunboat *Kanawha*; JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Engineer in charge, from the *Susquehannah*; Master's Mate, D. C. KELLS, from the United States brig *Bolio*.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Their Retreat Toward McMinnville—The National Officers Retained as Prisoners.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 16.

The guerrillas, numbering about 2,000 in all, have fallen back toward McMinnville, taking our officers along with them, and paroling the privates. Our loss is 33 killed and 62 wounded. The rebel loss is 50 killed and 100 wounded. The citizens are taking good care of the wounded, and buried the dead left by the rebels.

The citizens are actively enlisting in the Home Guard, and reinforcements are arriving.

No danger in the city is apprehended.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Patriotic Responses from the East and the West.

The Right Spirit Everywhere Exhibited.

A Speech by Gen. Dumont, of Indiana.

HIS VIEWS ON THE SLAVE QUESTION.

NEW-YORK.

The Western part of New-York seems to be thoroughly aroused to the necessity of placing its quota of troops, under the new levy, in the field at once. In Buffalo, the *Express* of Monday states that the work of organizing the new regiment is progressing as rapidly as could be expected. The several Committees intrusted with the preliminary and incidental labors of the undertaking have been working for the past two or three days with the utmost energy, and have accomplished much. The District Committee, appointed by Gov. MORGAN, have designated Major CHANEY, of the Forty-fourth Regiment, as commandant of the Buffalo Depôt, to be Colonel of the regiment, when it shall be organized. Lieut. J. B. WEBER, also of the Forty-fourth, has been named as Adjutant, and Mr. JAMES ADAMS as Quartermaster. Steps have already been taken to secure from Albany the necessary equipments, and a camp is to be immediately organized at Fort Porter. Hon. ORLANDO ALLEN is taking a prominent part in organizing the regiment, having assumed the responsibility of raising a company. He has has 24 men already enrolled, and when the company is formed will use his influence to secure a capable Captain. Energetic exertions are making to secure subscriptions to defray the expenses attendant upon the organization of the regiment. Among other schemes a grand festival, at which the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE will probably make an address, is talked of.

The Military Committee of Monroe County is also zealously at work. On Tuesday an immense mass meeting was held at Rochester. It was called to order by Judge J. C. CHURCHILL, and presided over by Gen. GOULD. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, President of the University; ROSWELL HART, Esq., W. M. MCPHERSON, of Missouri, and others, made uncompromising war speeches, which were enthusiastically received. The meeting adjourned, after adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the several school districts in this county be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee charged with the duty of reporting to the Military Committee of the county for instruction in regard to obtaining volunteers.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed the following Committee for the Onondaga (twenty-second) Senatorial District: *Hon. Charles Andrews, Hon. Grove Lawrence, Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Hamilton White*, Esq., Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, Hon. Austin Myrtle, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, L. W. Hall, Esq., T. T. Davis, Esq., and Col. J. Dean Hawley. The above Committee held a meeting on Tuesday morning, and was organized by the appointment of Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS as President, and L. W. HALL, Esq., as Secretary. A resolution was passed requesting the inhabitants of the various towns in the county to appoint a Committee of three in each town to act in conjunction with them. A resolution was passed requesting the Governor of the State to call an extra session of the Legislature forthwith, to insure uniform action as regards the bounty to be offered volunteers. The Committee resolved to hold a session every evening at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, at 7½ o'clock, until further notice.

A meeting to advance recruiting was held at Glen's Falls on the 15th, Senator LAPHAM in the Chair. Speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. HEMPSTEAD and HILL, E. D. HARRIS, Esq., and others, and a resolution passed to raise money enough to pay each man a bounty of $50;—the money to be raised by a loan of $150 each from one hundred citizens. Little Warren promised to raise her 200 men in thirty days, and Hon. ISAIAH ROGERS will shortly address by DEAN RICHMOND, Esq., Hon. E. J. RANDALL and a large number of other prominent citizens, for a meeting which was to have been held in that place last evening. The call says:

"To raise the regiment in this District, forthwith, is absolutely necessary, and to accomplish it, the earnest and most vigorous efforts of all loyal men are required. It will not do to wait the ordinary course of enlistment, but it is the duty of every one who has the honor and welfare of his country at heart, to make this a personal matter, and to give freely his time, his money and his influence to the good work. All should feel that no sacrifice is too great to save from destruction by traitors, the best Government ever given to man."

The Joint Committee from Cayuga and Wayne Counties held a meeting at Port Byron, on Saturday last, and took measures preliminary to raising a regiment. Gen. JESSE SWOOTS was named as commandant of the regiment, and will undoubtedly accept the position.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Cayuga County is to be held in Auburn on Thursday, July 17, to bring up popular feeling to the desired point.

Convention was held at Seneca Falls on the 12th inst., composed of a large number of delegates from the counties of Cattaraugus and Chatauqua, (the Thirty-second Senatorial District,) to provide the ways and means of raising the regiment assigned to that District. The meeting resolved to offer an additional bounty of $50 to each private and non-commissioned officer, to be paid on their being mustered into service, and recommended that the Board of Supervisors of each county be convened and the necessary funds appropriated; also, that an extra session of the Legislature be convened.

Hons. A. G. RICE, Hon. H. C. LAKE, Hon. H. C. YOUNG, and Col. A. P. ALLEN were appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor and urge upon him the necessity of convening the Legislature, and they left immediately for Albany to discharge the trust.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Binghamton at Firemen's Hall, on Saturday evening, July 12, for the purpose of taking measures for raising the quota of Broome County. Hon. R. BALCOM presided. Resolutions were adopted recommending Maj. D. T. EVANS as commandant of the dépôt and regiment, and pledging the Government undivided support. The meeting was addressed successively by Hons. D. WRIGHT, Esq., WM. STUART, Esq., SAMUEL G. COMBES, Esq., of New-York, son-in-law of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, and Hon. D. S. DICKINSON. Mr. DICKINSON said, in the course of his speech:

"While I would protect the persons and property of all loyal citizens in the rebellious States, I am in favor of confiscating all the property of the rebels. I would confiscate their property, real, personal and mixed—'their quadrupeds and their bipeds; their men-servants and their maid-servants; their oxen and their horses; their assets and all that is theirs.'"

The following Colonels have been selected, in addition to those named above, to command regiments organizing under the recent call for 300,000 men: 9th District, Capt. A. Van Horn Ellis; 10th District, George H. Sharp, Esq.; 14th District, Gen. Gen. E. Danforth; 16th District, Gen. Samuel P. Richards; 17th District, Gen. Schuyler F. Judd; 25th District, Gen. John Williams; 29th District, Hon. P. A. Porter; 31st District, Maj. H. P. Chapin; 32d District, Maj. W. O. Stevens. The following are authorized to raise regiments in the first seven Senatorial Districts: Prof. Elias Peissner; Capt. Wm. Gurney, Capt. C. S. Turnbull, Police Regiment; Col. W. H. Allen; Gen. Spinola's Empire Brigade.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The old Bay State is fairly alive with enthusiasm. Every town and village are vieing with each other to see which shall first place its quota in the field, and there is every prospect that Massachusetts will be far ahead of her sister States in the promptness with which she will respond to the call. Enthusiastic meetings, which have had substantial results, have been held in all the principal towns.

In Boston, the Committee of One hundred and Fifty, appointed at the Faneuil Hall meeting, convened on Tuesday last. Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee appointed to confer with the City Government, reported that the City Council had appropriated $300,000, to be given as a bounty to recruits. Col. HOWE, from the Committee on the Preparation of a Working Plan, presented an elaborate report setting forth the opinion of the Committee that the regiments in the field should first be filled. The document in the next place recommends the appointment of a recruiting committee, to consist of fifteen members, with power to confer with the State and City Governments, and arrange as it may seem to them expedient, for the accomplishment of the purpose before named; the appointment of a committee of twenty, to be designated the Committee on Headquarters, with a request that they apply to the city for liberty to establish said quarters on Boston Common; the said Committee have full power to select speakers, employ music, "and carry out such details as will serve to arouse our people to the holy duty now before them, and to show to our brave soldiers now fighting our battles, that we are wide awake to the work before us." Finally the report recommends "that the entire Committee of 150 constitute themselves into a Committee of the Whole, pledged to devote all the time possible to procure enlistments, and give their personal attention at our headquarters on Boston Common, and encourage by their presence and sympathy all those who can volunteer to do so, to put down this unholy rebellion in the South; to protect and maintain the honor of our flag; to preserve Union in its integrity, as it was, and must be bounded, despite of internal or foreign foes, and thus to enroll themselves as men of Massachusetts, living or dying, doing their duty."

A pleasurable excitement was created in Boston on Tuesday, by the appearance of the thirty volunteers who make up the quota from the town of Stoneham, Mass. They marched up State-street, with a banner bearing the inscription, "Stoneham always ready."

A great meeting was held on Saturday evening at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester. Mayor ALDRICH presided, Gen. CHARLES DEVENS made a thrilling speech, saying it is our duty to stand firm to and fortify by the Union, and reduce the rebels to proper submission by whatever force of fresh troops may be needed. The venerable Ex-Gov. LINCOLN, now over 80 years of age, made an earnest speech, and offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that $75 bounty be paid each volunteer under the new call. The Mayor pledged the concurrence of the City Government. Just before the meeting dissolved, Don JAMES WARE arose and said the last great Historic regard by the number 75, but felt a still stronger thrill of patriotism for '76, and therefore pledged himself to add $1 to the sum granted to each volunteer in the resolution adopted, making the bounty $76. This was equivalent to subscribing $501 to the soldier's bounty.

At a meeting in Brookline, on Saturday evening, it was voted that the Selectmen be instructed to call a town meeting for the appropriation of money to aid enlistments, and that the sum of $100 should be given to each volunteer. A proposition was made for a subscription paper to be started for signatures, but Hon. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., volunteered to lend the town the whole amount, without any security, and give his check for it at once.

R. H. DANA, Jr., made a speech at Cambridge, Mass., on the same evening, and said that he was authorized by Mr. STRAENS, a merchant of Bombay, son of President STRAENS, and a native of Cambridge, to say that he would give $25 a head to the first fifty who enlisted from Cambridge. Resolutions were adopted approving the action of the City Council in appropriating $70 as a bounty to each person enlisting.

The citizens of West Cambridge have voted a bounty of $125 to each recruit.

In Medford a meeting was held, at which the Captain of the Lawrence Light Guard, which served through the three months' campaign, stated that the organization was ready to enlist for three months or three years.

It was voted to request the Selectmen to open a recruiting office immediately, and that they offer a bounty from the town of $75, and also that they call a legal town meeting as soon as possible, to appropriate funds for this purpose. In order that there should be no delay in recruiting, a paper was drawn up guaranteeing the above-named bounty, each person signing specifying the amount he would be liable for.

In a very few minutes it was announced that the amount had reached the sum of $10,000, and the paper was closed.

The Committee appointed at the great Fourth of July meeting in Springfield, reported on Saturday night, recommending that a bounty of $75 be offered to each of the 287 recruits, which that city was expected to raise—about $22,000 in all. *Before canvassing half the city, more than the requisite amount was subscribed*, and so it goes all through the State.

The proceedings of the cities and towns warrant the assurance that the quota of 30,000 required for from this State, if all do their duty, will be promptly made up. It is impossible to print, in full detail, the accounts of all the public meetings, but one spirit animates all.

This State has now in the field twenty-six regiments of infantry, one regiment of heavy artillery, Col. GRAHAM, one of cavalry, eight noble batteries, of a hundred and fifty men each, three cavalry companies, two companies of sharpshooters, and four detached companies—besides which large numbers of Massachusetts men have enlisted in regiments raised in other States, as in New-York and Maryland. Were the regiments and companies in full ranks, over thirty thousand Massachusetts men we'd be in the field fighting for their country.

But the veteran regiments are far from full. The First Regiment, which has done such noble service, needs six hundred men; others, also, need recruits in large numbers to make their ranks good. The object of this call is to fill up the ranks of the old regiments from this State, arresting, perhaps, not more than four new regiments. This course avoids no little perplexity and expense; while it complies with a pressing necessity.

The prospect of obtaining men is cheering. Indeed it is well nigh certain that the quota of Massachusetts will be speedily raised. We learn that in one day the Adjutant-General received assurances from seventy-five representatives of as many towns—Selectmen and Committees—that the quota of their respective towns would be raised. They cannot be raised too soon.

CONNECTICUT.

Notwithstanding the treasonable utterances of such men as Ex-Gov. T. H. SEYMOUR, who properly belong in the rebel ranks, Connecticut is hardly behind Massachusetts in her exhibitions of loyalty. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, with a zeal which does honor to his patriotism, is working earnestly in arousing the people. Most enthusiastic mass meetings have been held all through the State, with the most gratifying results.

Messrs. TALCOTT & PORT, dry goods merchants of Hartford, offered to pay the full salary during the absence of any of their employes who will enlist, and restore their situations on their return; also, to provide for the families of such as have them. Four of TALCOTT & PORT'S employes accepted this generous offer, and enlisted for the war.

A prominent citizen of East Hartford has offered to pay $10 to each person from that town who enlists, and for a full company he will pay $1,500.

A large and most earnest meeting was held at Meriden, Conn., Thursday evening. It was resolved that the reputation of Meriden as the banner town shall be upheld, and her full quota of men furnished for the war. Some of the best young men immediately came forward and enlisted.

The largest meeting ever held in Norwalk was the war gathering Thursday evening. Half a company was enlisted on the spot.

The citizens of New-Haven are getting up a regiment to be called the Lyon Regiment, and over one hundred have already been enlisted for it.

Connecticut volunteers are offered extraordinary bounties, viz.: $2 at the time of enlistment; $6 per month to the wife of a married man, or to the youngest child, if the wife is dead; $3 per month to each child under fourteen years of age, not exceeding two; $30 per year from the State; $30 in advance, by the State, at the time of entering the service, to those who enlist before Aug. 20; in addition to $25 by the United States, in advance, at the time of entering the service; and $75 by the United States, when honorably discharged. All this besides the regular pay of $13 per month of private, with rations, clothing and arms.

INDIANA.

MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS—SPEECH OF GEN. DUMONT.

At an enthusiastic war meeting in Indianapolis, on Saturday evening, Gov. MORTON and Gen. E. DUMONT, made stirring addresses. Gov. MORTON urged the necessity of reinforcing McCLELLAN, believing that when the rebel army before Richmond was destroyed and the rebel Capital taken, that the rebellion would receive its death-blow. He had faith that the people would come to the rescue and save the Government. He appealed to the men of wealth and to those whose business was prospering to reflect upon what would be their condition should the country be destroyed. He considered that their private as well as public interests demanded that they should give their services to the Government at any sacrifice.

Gen. DUMONT'S speech was full of incident. He told the following story regarding an occurrence which transpired at Nashville during his rule. A brother of Mrs. POLK, wife of the late President, had been arrested for some trivial offence, and Mrs. POLK herself came to intercede for him. Gen. DUMONT thus sketched the interview:

"She said her brother had taken no active part in the rebellion—that he was no public man—had never held an office in his life—that he cultivated his farm in a quiet way, and had no disposition to be troublesome or obstructive; at the same time, however, she could not deny that he had been 'somewhat affected with the *prevailing sentiment of the country*.'

'Madam,' said I, 'I am aware that not only your brother, but also yourself, are 'somewhat affected by the prevailing sentiment of the country.' I heard it in your own mansion the other day. Your husband was once the honored head of the American Republic. You are to-day under greater obligations to be devoted and loyal to your country than any other woman under Heaven.'

There was another lady present during the interview, a neighbor of Mrs. POLK, and she relieved the opportunity to go off into what the boys sometimes call the 'higher law.' Mrs. POLK, however, did not lose her self-control, but straightway began to explain the hits Gen. DUMONT was in expressing herself, and she hoped I would overlook it. I then took up the same strain, and explained and apologized as profusely as she had done. And so it went on, she taking all the blame to herself and I taking it all to myself, until everything was most satisfactorily arranged, and the lady took her leave. She went home, and in less than an hour I had the glorious privilege of looking upon the Stars and Stripes of the Republic floating proudly above the dome of her dwelling. She has been a staunch Union woman ever since. (Loud cheers.)"

Gen. DUMONT set forth his views on the negro question as follows:

"In the South every man has gone to the war. The conscription takes everybody, and yet it takes nobody at all. In the eye of the Almighty, nobody is worth so much as a red-headed woodpecker unless he works. No recruits who enter the Southern army go there with sun-embrowned foreheads and hands hardened by honest industry. The demand for troops takes away a set of people who are very good soldiers for the purpose—men who are a part of military material, not devoid of courage or talent; but it takes away nobody from the producing classes—in other words, it takes away nobody *at all*.

Take the three Congressional Districts lying immediately around Nashville. Go among the people there and you will find that at nearly every house you come to the lady is a widow, and she seeks protection for herself and her property, by reputed barrenness (but she has been a mother), but with a large number of negroes to look after. But when you come to investigate the matter a little more closely, you will find almost without exception that the negroes belong to men who are in the field with the gun upon their shoulders and the knapsack upon their backs; men who, forgetful of their most sacred duty to their country, have taken up arms against the best Government the sun ever shone upon.

Well, why can these men go to war while you cannot? Simply because they have the negroes at home to work for them, and you have nothing to depend upon but your own honest industry. Besides, when a man is a gentleman, the one of his family who is the better man of the two, the property is as well taken care of in the absence of the husband as when he is at home, and then these men can go into the army and stay there until the last star falls from Heaven, and their wives and children be none the worse off by it. Within the territory I have mentioned there are 100,000 slaves, toiling day after day, cheerfully and uncomplainingly for the support of their masters, who are in the rebel army. Now, suppose you give notice to all mankind, and the human family in particular, that every man who shall fail to return to his allegiance within a given time, bring forth fruits meet for repentance and give suitable guarantees for his good behavior in the future—his negroes shall be confiscated. Don't you suppose there would be a terrible skedaddling among these men about that time? They would soon learn by a mysterious intimation of Divine Providence that they had got their rights already, and that the best thing they could do was to go home and enjoy them. I happened to meet one day in the road near Nashville a young man whose appearance was wretched and sorrowful enough. I saw by his clothing that he had been in the army, and I said to him, 'My friend, where are you going to?' Said he, 'I am going back to Old Kentuck.' 'Where have you been, and what have you been doing?' His reply was, 'I was a soldier in the secesh army.' 'Well,' said I, 'How long did it take you to get your rights after you got there?' 'O,' said he, 'I had them before I started; but I didn't know it.' O, Yes! It would be but a very little while after such a proclamation as that should be made public, until all these men would go home. And I wish to God they would go home for one reason, particularly if no other. The ladies who are at home are just as zealous and as bitter now as their husbands were when they left for the war. They imagine their husbands are just what they were when they left home; they do not know what a terrible falling off there has been in their devotion to the cause, and when their husbands do come home they will hardly know them. (Laughter.) I have had hundreds of them come to me after having been in the rebel army, and beg to take the oath of allegiance, saying that they had been deceived, and 'Oh,' they would say, 'what a terrible wild goose chase is that we have been led since we were induced to join in this rebellion!'

Well, say you, would you take these negroes into the army? Would not that be like winning the elephant? In regard to what I would do personally, I would just say that I chanced to capture eleven good looking negroes in the little fight at Lebanon, and I have just been standing still to see the salvation of the Lord in the premises. I do not much want to see them in the army. I want to hit the enemy as hard a lick as possible, and I do not know how better to do it than the way I have already indicated to you."

A MEETING AT LAFAYETTE.

Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS and others addressed an enthusiastic meeting which was convened at Lafayette on the evening of the 12th. After the adoption of a resolution pledging a bounty of $25 to each volunteer, Capt. MILLER spoke, giving his views of the prospects of raising the Seventy-second Regiment. He stated that a large number of companies had already been commenced, and that in two weeks he expected to report 800 men in camp.

MICHIGAN.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BLAIR.

Gov. BLAIR has issued a stirring proclamation to the people of Michigan. It reads thus:

"The President has called for 300,000 additional troops to enable him to speedily crush the rebellion. Michigan has never faltered in her fidelity to the Government, and she must not hesitate now in the hour of its great trial. It becomes my duty to appeal again to the patriotism of the people to respond promptly to the call.

It is the call of your country, through its lawful Chief Magistrate, made necessary by the events of a sanguinary war, waged to defend the existence of the Government and the integrity of its territory. It comes to you emphasized by the blood of your brave fellow-citizens, wounded and dead in battle. The thinned ranks of our gallant regiments, who have made themselves and the State illustrious, by unflinching courage in the late battles, appeal to you to restore their wasted numbers. The Union armies, beset in every quarter by immense hordes of conscripts gathered by desperate traitors, earnestly invite the loyal volunteers to swell their ranks to overwhelming strength. The most sacred sentiments of liberty and country urge you to accept the demand at once. The cause is just, asking no less than the preservation of the past and the security of the future. The service is eminently honorable, involving generous emulation for the glory of our flag and country. That you will answer quickly to this call, I cannot doubt. Though your sacrifices have been great already, you are prepared to make far greater for this grand purpose.

The present call is for six regiments of infantry, in addition to the recruiting for regiments now in the field, and also in addition to the Seventeenth Infantry and Fourth Cavalry, now raising.

For the purpose of greater convenience in recruiting, and of making a more equal distribution of the volunteers to be raised, I have divided the State into six regimental districts, corresponding in extent of territory with the six Congressional Districts into which the State is divided by the act of March, 1861.

A regimental camp will be established in each of the Districts as soon as it shall be required, for the subsistence, organization and instruction of the recruits, and a commander will be appointed over the same.

I then follow details of the organization, and the document concludes as follows:

"The State has made liberal provision for the relief of the families of soldiers, by requiring the Supervisors of the several townships to afford relief to such families, in case of necessity, to an amount not exceeding $15 per month.

I take this occasion, also, to urge upon all soldiers now in the State, belonging to regiments in the field, the duty of immediately returning to their posts, if they are able to do so. The Government now needs the services of all its soldiers.

Let us, by one united and courageous effort, bring into the field such an overwhelming force as will quickly put an end to the hopes of our unnatural enemies, bring victory to the Union arms, crush and destroy the last traitor, and secure permanent and beneficent peace to our distracted land."

MINNESOTA.

A STIRRING PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ST. PAUL, July 16, 1862.

To the People of Minnesota:

The President of the United States has, at the solicitation of the Governors of the loyal States, called upon the nation for a large increase of the volunteer force; and has by special communication, dated the 8th inst., required of Minnesota one Regiment of Infantry, to be furnished at once, as part of her entire quota.

This call, based in part upon the suggestion of the Executive of our own State, and rendered imperatively necessary by the events of the war, must be promptly and heartily responded to.

The check recently received by our army before Richmond, has recalled, without doubt, from the superior numbers of the enemy; our army being compelled not only to meet the enemy wherever he presents himself, but to hold at the same time, the vast regions of country already won from him. Without an increase of our forces we cannot hope for a successful termination of the war.

The call of the President comes home to the heart of every man who desires to see the greatness of the nation restored and law and order reëstablished in the rebellious States.

This end must be accomplished though it should require the entire strength of the nation, and all its treasure. There can be no turning back. Every man can testify to the determination of the people. Without a restored Government, property and life itself, will be valueless.

All classes must feel the terrible calamity which presses upon them. While we are struggling to preserve the unity of the best Government on earth, it appears not improbable that we may be speedily called upon to resist the attacks of the monarchies of Europe, and wage a war, not only for free institutions, but for our individual independence. Outdoor or indoor upon our part, at this time, cannot but result in our becoming one of the subservient appendages of the earth; supporting the rights of foreign ornament at the will of some other power.

As Minnesota has heretofore nobly done her duty in this war; as she has furnished more than the quota heretofore asked of her; as her men have established for themselves a proud reputation for [illegible] and courage; it now becomes her to [illegible] equally heroic spirit this new emergency.

Meetings should be held in every county. Wealth, energy and ability should be devoted to the task of rousing the people to a sense of their present danger. The merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic, must all understand, that unless this rebellion is speedily suppressed, their toil can yield them little; that in a ruined country there can be no individual prosperity.

Let the reinforcements which must speedily be thrown into the Peninsula, to form the base of battle and aid in the capture of the rebel capital, contain at least one additional regiment from Minnesota.

The recruits first obtained, under this call, will constitute the Sixth Regiment of infantry. All recruits after the Sixth Regiment is filled, will be used to complete Minnesota's quota of the forces now called for by the President.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
Acting Governor.

MAINE.

At a meeting in Portland on Saturday evening, Brig.-Gen. HOWARD, who was temporarily disabled by a wound received in the battle of Fair Oaks, made a speech, in course of which he said:

"Mr. FREMONT—Much has been said in regard to the General intrusted with the command there—much adulation and much of abuse. I believe in my heart that Gen. MCCLELLAN is worthy to be trusted. You can trust him, but you must subsume political parties, however, in the good of the country. You must put forth to one of your institutions without any regard to politics, except love of country. This war is drawing up to that standard of patriotism. There we shall have shed a little more blood, we shall have to live more in accordance with the spirit of our Saviour. I know that I am no worshipper of peace. I do not believe that Gen. MCCLELLAN has passed through the campaign that far without a mistake, but for one I trust him, and trust him fully. I know no one as a leader but as a General! He has shown at every movement great ability and caution: too much caution, perhaps, some, who are impatient to double him, but whether or not, is to be tested by results. I have no doubt under the instruction of another Bull Run to teach us how it is best to be cautious. It is best to be. The old maxim says, And when you find a young man combining ability with caution, you may trust him, for you have there the sprightliness of youth combined with the consideration and reflection of age."

Hon. L. D. M. SWAZEY offered a resolution of confidence in the honor, courage, patience and unselfish devotion to the cause of our country, and the preservation of constitutional liberty, of General G. B. MCCLELLAN, and in his military genius and ability to lead our armies to an undoubted and glorious victory over the combined forces of the rebels, South, and all others who are conspiring directly or indirectly to the overthrow of our Government. This resolution passed without a dissenting voice.

MISSOURI.

This State intends to do her duty, as the following proclamation, which has just been issued by Gov. GAMBLE, shows:

I have just received a telegraphic dispatch from the War Department, in which I am requested to raise, as soon as practicable, for the United States service, for three years or during the war, four regiments of infantry, being a part of the quota of the State under the call of the President.

As only a part of the quota is now called for, it is important that those who are anxious to serve their country should at once avail themselves of the present opportunity and press into the regiments now authorized to be raised, lest the remainder of the quota should not be required.

Recruiting commissions will be issued immediately, and as soon as a sufficient number of companies are mustered, they will be organized into a regiment.

Missourians, you need no other stimulant to patriotic effort and exertion than to know that your country needs your services, and to remember the gallant conduct of the troops of your State at Wilson's Creek, at Donelson, at Shiloh, and upon other fields.

Given under my hand this eleventh day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri.

RHODE ISLAND.

Which has done so nobly heretofore, is girding up her loins for the work, although her fighting material has been somewhat depleted by placing in the field two regiments of three months' men. The City

The London Journals on American Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Queen's Speech Dissolving Parliament.

Reported Marriage of the Emperor Napoleon.

Financial and Political Matters.

Cotton Supply.

Bankruptcy of the Liverpool Firm.

Failure of Baring Brothers.

Rumored Resignation of Lord Palmerston.

Progress of the Russian War.

Fall of Kars.

Capture of Sebastopol.

Terrible Losses of the Allies.

Defeat of the Turks.

Prospects of Peace.

Commercial and Financial.

Political Matters.

Cotton Market.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool Markets.

Latest Markets.

Financial and Commerc

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERESTING OF NEW-YORK.—In the interest of a movement for teaching the educational necessities of destitute orphans, the Board of Trustees met at their Hall, No. 9 Bond-st., on Monday evening, May 26, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Present—Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bergen, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Hall

The Daily Dispatch.
RICHMOND, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Congress and the Confederate Bill.

The Bill Ratified in America with the President's Vote.

The Regulation for a General Change of Prisoners.

NEW HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

Congress and the Confederate Bill.

The Senate has ratified the Confederate Bill with the President's vote.

The Regulation for a General Change of Prisoners.

Hon. Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has reported a bill authorizing the President to make a general change of prisoners with the Confederate States.

NEW HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Senator Chandler moves to buy a number of buildings for hospitals.

Senator Clingman moves to buy a number of buildings for hospitals, and to appropriate $100,000 for the purpose.

Senator Wilkinson moves to buy a number of buildings for hospitals, and to appropriate $100,000 for the purpose.

Senator Clingman

...ed to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State, and no payment will be made to officers ...ll ordered upon an furlough until they report to ...ir regiments, and authority will be given to officers in charge of hospitals to muster the invalids for pay, so that the delays now experienced will be avoided.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT NEWPORT.

No further information has been received touching the removal of the seventeen hundred patients from Yorktown to Newport. The only order given by the Surgeon-General was one for their removal to Fortress Monroe. Directly Dr. Hammond was informed they had been taken to Newport, he dispatched Medical Inspector Cuyler to investigate the matter. It is believed that Brigade-Surgeon T. L. Wheaton, it is alleged, being a Rhode Islander, assumed the responsibility of taking the vessel to Newport, where there was no provision whatever made. Several severe complaints are made against Wheaton, and today a series of resolutions, passed at a meeting of physicians in Newport, strongly denunciatory of his conduct, were received by Secretary Stanton and referred to the Surgeon-General, who indorsed thereon that the necessary measures to investigate the charges against Dr. Wheaton had already been taken. He will probably be summarily dismissed.

GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department will receive proposals for building double-bowed side-wheel gunboats until the 25th inst., from shipbuilders actually engaged in the construction of vessels.

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT FORT COLUMBUS.

The proceedings and sentences of the General Court-martial at Fort Columbus, of which Gen. Dix was President, have been officially approved. Capt. E. C. Jones, of the Seventh Infantry, for being found with on duty as an officer of the day, has been dismissed, and therefore ceases to be an officer of the army. Private Perry Fay, found guilty of absenting himself without leave from his post for one week, was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to forfeit $10 per month of his pay for the same period.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Hon. Henry H. Wentworth, Representative from Maryland, has been nominated as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The promotions and appointments in the army since the publication of the 16th of June, embrace those of twenty-one commissioned officers and privates to Second Lieutenancies in the regular service, thus opening them to the line of advancement.

Capt. William Painter, formerly of Philadelphia, has been promoted to be Major, for gallantry at Chancellorsville and efficiency as Assistant Quartermaster, and detailed to Gen. Ramsey's Division.

Acting Master's-Mate David T. Perrin has been dismissed the service, he having offered to pay John D. Bonnet, of New-York, $500 to obtain the appointment of Acting-Master.

Rear-Admiral Farragut has been ordered to the command of the *Water Witch*.

The following officers are ordered to the U. S. transport steamer *New Ironsides*: Lieut. Reed. Boyd, Jr., Master; H. B. Rogers, Acting-Master; Geo. W. Simmons, Paymaster; A. W. Reserve.

Rolando Simpson Adam Hamilton is ordered to report to the Medical Director at St. Louis for duty, in charge of one of the general hospitals in that city.

Assistant Surgeon Hamilton Adams, Medical Cadet, Dr. O. H. Bradshaw, and Hospital Stewards McMahon and Ansley, will report in person to Surgeon Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, for duty.

CONFIRMED.

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, was to-night confirmed by the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SURGICAL ORDER.

Surgeon Mussell, First Maryland Volunteers, will report for duty to Surgeon McFarlin, Medical Director of Gen. Porter's command.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, July 16.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of the State of Kentucky, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) called the bill up, and urged its passage.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that Kentucky should not be allowed to raise troops already to fight on her own soil. He said that of one hundred there were sixteen men from a rural town in New-Hampshire in one regiment of the Army of the Potomac, but he was informed that not one of them was from slave. Not one of them perished by the ballot, the sabre or the bayonet, but all died in the swamps of Virginia. How could he ask his own people to go and fight, and the soil not by the way-side in Virginia, when Kentucky was allowed to have troops, paid by the Government, who only fight on the Soil of Kentucky, and do easy service within her own doors.

The bill was then laid aside informally.

Mr. Grimes called up the resolution from the House, explanatory of the Confiscation act. He offered as an amendment, that no punishment under the bill shall work the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the person accused.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the amendment, as life forfeiture of real estate in the West amounts to nothing.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that if the Senator (Clark) could say that it was likely the President would veto the bill unless this amendment was adopted, he (Sherman) was to vote for it, but he wanted the President to take the responsibility of it.

Mr. Clark—I think I may say that I am authorized to vote, that this amendment will remove one of the objections of the President to the bill. One of the objects of this amendment was an inducement to obtain the President's signature. He should also offer another amendment, to strike out the words "granting an amnesty" shall be construed so as to authorize the President to restore any property under the bill if he thinks it necessary.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that he was not willing to legislate under any duress. He would never surrender the independence of the Senate to the dictation of any President, however much we might trust him. Let the President, if he does not like the bill, send it back here with his veto, and then he (Lane) was willing to make the issue between confiscation and no confiscation. He (Lane) was not willing to have the hands of the Senate tied by the Executive or any one of power this side of Heaven.

Mr. Clark thought they might as well look at the matter practically, and not stop at little points of honor. If there were honest objections, we might as well try and harmonize them.

Mr. Pike, of New-York, (Rep.,) thought that this was the entirely new mode of legislation. If the President has objections to the bill, it is his business and duty to communicate them to Congress, and not to the Senate. He thought it a dangerous precedent to establish.

Mr. Sumner, of New-York, (Rep.,) thought there was nothing unconstitutional in the proposition. If the President had constitutional scruples we ought to have proper respect for them. If we can pass this resolution and avoid a veto, he (Maine) thought it was best to do so.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought now the war was entirely a moral question. This way of coming in here illegitimately—in a way unknown to the Constitution—he did not like. He (Wade) did not know who was authorized to speak for the President or promulgate his views. If this is the way we are to Legislate we ought to have a Committee to wait on the President, when we pass a bill, and ask what his "royal" wish is? and how much we shall alter a bill to escape his veto? This is degrading. It is a total surrender of the rights of this body. The only constitutional way for the President is, if he has objections to the bill, to state them in his veto. There is no other way for him to act unless we desire to surrender all our constitutional rights and all the dignity of the Senate. This way of coming in here with back-door votes cannot be tolerated. It seems that some gentlemen have been to see the President—to learn his opinions. These gentlemen are very fortunate. Most gentlemen when they go to see the President are deterred from his presence, and those only are admitted who are charged with his constitutional commission. He (Wade) would be very sorry if the President should veto this important measure. It would be the saddest news that ever went out of this Capitol. If such, however, is to be the case, he wanted the President to take all the responsibility of his own actions. He (Wade) wanted no back-hitches.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he had been engaged here for months trying to pass a confiscation bill of some sort, and one finally was passed, to which there were strong objections by some Senators. He (Wilson) regarded the present resolution as of little consequence, and if its passage would in any way satisfy anybody's constitutional scruples, he (Wilson) was perfectly willing to vote for it. He admitted this mode of legislation seemed improper, but he believed that the great measure was far above all little irregularities. If he could secure the passage of this bill, he would do so.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that he could see no impropriety in any Senator asking the President about his views upon any bill. Such impropriety, if there is any, could not be charged strongly against him, (Fessenden,) for he had done it now for the first time in his life. He had been solicited by many gentlemen to inquire of the President as to his opinions on this bill, considering it to be very unfortunate that there should be any difference of opinion between the President and Congress on so important a measure as this. It must be remembered that the President is an important branch of this Government, and without his signature no bill can become a law, without a two-thirds vote. The people are very much interested in this measure, and he (Fessenden) felt deep interest in it, and voted for it, though with some hesitation as to its constitutional bearings. He believed that whatever opinion the President expressed he expressed honestly. What part of common sense is it, when we can retain all the essential features of the bill, to refuse to have anything to do with it at all? Is it not best to do the best we can under the circumstances? Is there any loss of dignity or character in passing such a resolution as this, or is it better that no bill should be passed? He (Fessenden) was *willing to take all the responsibility of going to the President*, if there was any responsibility about it at all.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Clark, to strike out the word "real," so as, to have the limitation to life forfeiture apply properly.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He should say nothing, as his views had been misrepresented by the Press. He had been charged with trying to protect the real estate of the rebels, when the reverse was the case. He wanted to get rid of all constitutional objections. He wanted to take all the real estate of the rebels, and repeople those States with new and loyal people.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) was willing to stand by the President. He would not ask him to violate his conscience on account of the Senate. He thought the amendment of the Senator from New-Hampshire (Clark) better for the people of Kansas, as they would get hold of the rebel property much cheaper than otherwise, and he was perfectly willing to trust his constituents to get hold of the title in the future.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not wish to make the President violate his conscience in any way; but is the President connected with legislation in any way except by his veto? The Senate did not wish to come in conflict with the Executive in any way, but the President in an unconstitutional way is bringing on a conflict between himself and the Senate—in a very dangerous way as he (Trumbull) thought. He (Trumbull) did not doubt at all that the Senator from Maine (Fessenden) understood the views of the President correctly, but on some other bill and on some other occasion, some Senators who are not so accurate might undertake to state the views of the President and make a mistake, and the Senate might vote on entirely erroneous views. This resolution proposes an entirely new precedent. Such a thing has never been done before. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New-Hampshire (Clark) was suggested simply and solely for the purpose of overcoming the objections which he (Trumbull) understood were made by the President. This seems like an attempt on the part of the President to coerce Congress. If the President has objections to the resolution, let him use his Constitutional prerogative, and veto the bill, and then it will not follow, as has been suggested, that we have no bill, for the veto message can be taken up and acted on, and if necessary, the bill can be passed by a two-thirds vote. He (Trumbull) had felt a great deal of interest in the passage of a confiscation bill, and he believed that if one had been passed at the commencement of the session, the rebellion by this time would have been suppressed. The passage of such a bill would have been of more value to us than the taking of the rebel capital. It was just a difference between saying to the slaves of the rebels, escape from your masters and come within our lines and your shackles shall fall forever, and saying to them, if you come within our lines you shall be driven back. The rebels had confiscated all the property of Union men that they could lay their hands on, but of course rebel property must be protected, and when a Union army come upon it a guard must be placed around it and protected. So there was every inducement for men to side against the Government for then no harm would come to them from either side. We should have had plenty of friends in the South if the Confiscation policy had been adopted, and men been told that if they took up arms against the Government their property would be taken. The Confiscation bill makes it the duty of the President to take the property of rebels toward the expenses of the war, but the bill, if he understood it, did not declare the forfeiture of real estate of any convicted traitor, and he thought that when the President came to examine the bill carefully he would find there was no such clause in it, and he (Trumbull) did not believe the veto message would ever reach the Senate, and would not believe it till he saw it. Therefore he would not pass this resolution to obviate any supposed objections. He would wait till the President sent his objections in regular form, and then he (Trumbull) was perfectly willing to repass the bill, with modifications or not, as the Senate decided.

Mr. Hale did not think the President had done anything wrong, or infringed on the dignity of the Senate in any way, and this was not the time to attempt on trifles. He thought this objection of the President was a very great mistake, but as the President was acting honestly about it, he thought the Senate should meet him in the same spirit.

Mr. Powell's amendment was then rejected—yeas 16, nays 21.

Mr. Sumner said the country was never in so great peril as now, and in such a time as this, he was willing to forego his individual opinions rather than hazard the passage of the Confiscation bill. Though he did not agree at all with the President in the objection, yet the great object, the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, was secured. He should, under the circumstances, vote for the resolution, and for the amendment of the Senator from New-Hampshire.

Mr. Howard should vote for the resolution, though he protested against any such objection as suggested, but he would not jeopardize in any way the Confiscation act.

Mr. Clark's amendment was then adopted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilson of Massachusetts, Willey and Wright—24.

Nays—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Grimes, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Saulsbury, Starkweather, Trumbull, Wade, Williamson, Wilmot, of Wilson Missouri—13.

Mr. Clark offered a further amendment that the words "great amnesty," authorize the President to restore property seized under the bill, to any person found innocent. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Fessenden called up the bill to provide for the more prompt settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported back the resolution amending the act to provide for the internal revenue. Passed.

Mr Fessenden also reported back the resolution providing that it be voted the excuse for absence from duty of Congress be active employment in the military service for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to amend that they be in the military service without pay. Agreed to.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend, that while any member withdraws from his seat in anticipation of adjournment, in addition to the sum now deducted by law, there shall be a further deduction, equal to half the mileage allowed, unless the absence be for sickness or by consent. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners, &c., was taken up.

The section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was amended, so as to limit to the time when Congress is not in session, and to political offences.

Mr. Wilson's amendment, to strike out the first two sections, was rejected—yeas 16; nays, 19.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Brownell, so that prisoners be not discharged until they take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) referred to the fact that the Committee on the Conduct of the War

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Box 165 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—A SMALL FAMILY CAN
be accommodated with board in a private family,
situated in the centre of Hartford Conn. For references,
inquire at the house No. 165 Asylum-st., Hartford.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO FAMILIES CAN
find good country board, with all the modern improvements,
in a new house with all the modern improvements,
situated in the centre of Hartford Conn. For references,
inquire at No. 165 Asylum-st., Hartford.

COUNTRY BOARD—A SMALL FAMILY CAN
be accommodated with board in a private family,
in a healthy location, 2 miles from the city. Address
P. O. Box 2,000, Jersey City.

COUNTRY BOARD—LARGE HOUSE AND
garden, with two families; private entrance for
each family; 2 miles from the city; 10 minutes' walk
from the depot; 2 trains each way daily. Address
Box 165 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN ONE
hour's ride from the city, by boats or cars, for two ladies
or a small family, a pleasant, neat and quiet home, in
a private family, where there are no other boarders.
Address, stating terms per week, HOME, Box 165
Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARM AMONG
the hills, somewhere in the vicinity of New-York
city, for a gentleman and wife. Only those who
would like to be out in the country need apply. Address
Box No. 165 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED AT
Peekskill, Highland Falls, Cornwall and Goldens
Bridge, on the Hudson River Railroad. Only
about 1 hour from the city. Apply at 65 Liberty-st.,
New-York, or at the depot, Peekskill.

COUNTRY BOARD—A SMALL FAMILY CAN
be accommodated at Moore's House, 50
rods from depot, Morristown, N. J. Terms moderate.
Apply to the proprietor, ISAAC MOORE, Morristown,
N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARM AMONG
the hills, somewhere in the vicinity of New-York
city, for a gentleman and wife. Only those who
would like to be out in the country need apply. Address,
stating where and terms, Box No. 1,178 Post-
office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE
hour's ride from city, by boats or cars, for two ladies
or a small family, a pleasant, neat and quiet home, in
a private family, where there are no other boarders.
Address, stating terms per week, HOME, Box 165
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COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE
hour's ride from city, by boats or cars, for two ladies
or a small family, a pleasant, neat and quiet home, in
a private family, where there are no other boarders.
Address, stating terms per week, HOME, Box 165
Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FROM THE 1ST OF
June to the 1st of October, in a healthy location,
for a gentleman and wife, with a child 2 years old.
Address, stating terms, &c., for 2 weeks, HOME, Box
No. 165 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY,
in a healthy location, for a gentleman and wife,
with a child 2 years old. Address, stating terms, &c.,
for 2 weeks, HOME, Box No. 165 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY,
in a healthy location, for a gentleman and wife,
with a child 2 years old. Address, stating terms, &c.,
for 2 weeks, HOME, Box No. 165 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—LARGE HOUSE AND
garden, with two families; private entrance for
each family; 2 miles from the city; 10 minutes'
walk from the depot; 2 trains each way daily. Address
Box 165 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CANNONS ALWAYS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION MEETING.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER THE FIRM OF CRANE, BREED & CO. IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT. WILLIAM CRANE, JOHN BREED, CHARLES H. CRANE. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 11 Wall-st. CHARLES H. CRANE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm of LOUIS GAYNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LOUIS GAYNER, HENRY ABECK. New-York, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 18 Broad-st., under the name and style of LOUIS GAYNER & CO. LOUIS GAYNER, HENRY ABECK. New-York, July 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between us, under the firm of WOLFF & DIER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD WOLFF, M. DIER. New-York, July 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP my brother-in-law, H. DIER, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 45 Wall-st., under the name of WOLFF & DIER. EDWARD WOLFF. New-York, July 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between us, under the firm of H. DIER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. DIER, WM. WOLFF. New-York, July 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP my brother-in-law, WM. WOLFF, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 45 Wall-st., under the name of H. DIER & CO. H. DIER.

Dissolved same as above. H. & C. WOLFF.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.

FASHION FLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION. MONDAY, July 14, at 3 o'clock. Mile Heats best three in five to harness. Purse $200. Open to horses owned in Queens county. Entrance $20. Horses to be named to the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, July 12. Entrance money to go to the second horse. Horses entered to be driven by members of the Association. Entrance free. JOSEPH DISCOE, Secretary.

LADIES' HORSE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Ladies' Horse Association for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers now under the care of the Government, have appointed Wednesday, July 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Fashion Course, Long Island, for the trial of horses and carriages. They are most anxious to have a large number of horses entered for the occasion, and hope that all who have promised will not fail to be present. Entrance free. Horses to be named to the Secretary on or before Monday, July 14, at 5 o'clock P. M. Address, WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE READING DANE.—The splendid steamer GENERAL ADAMS & DUMONT, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning at 4 and 7 P. M. Fare for the round trip 50 cents. Children half price. Tickets for sale on board.

EXCURSIONS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KINSON VANDERWEYDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his late office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next. Dated June 30, 1862. CHARLES VANDERWEYDEN, WILLIAM KINSON, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County

THE NEW YORK 9TH REGT.

[Continued from First Page.]

United States, acting upon a request from the Governors of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode-Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and the Territories of the Nebraska, Utah, Kansas, Colorado, and Dakota, to raise, organize, and equip, for the service of the United States, such additional force of troops as may be required to suppress the present rebellion, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, has called into the service of the United States, for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a large additional force of troops, to consist of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to be organized into companies, regiments, and brigades under the laws of the United States.

It is enough for loyal Massachusetts to know that their country needs their aid. The State has already in the service thirty-four regiments, two battalions, and three companies, and her troops now in the field, from Kentucky to our far part that she will stubborn her claim to be called "the Military State of the Union." Wherever there is no fear but those regiments will worthily report themselves with their full complement and be ready to take up their line of march to whatever point they may be required to go.

Special instructions to recruiting officers will be issued without delay. By order,

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adj. Gen. Ky. Vols.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM COL. BERDAN.

Some suggestions made by Col. Berdan, of the Sharpshooters, in a letter dated Washington, Nov. 7, and addressed to the President, are dropped at the proper time. Several of the perplexities which distract the one who desires to serve his country, from the inefficiency of recruiting stations; his ignorance of the capability of officers, and the delay which often occurs in organizing regiments, he suggests,

First—Make every country Postmaster in the loyal States a recruiting agent without compensation. Give him the power, subject to the examination of a Board of Surgeons, to muster in companies, squads or single applicants. Authorize him to provide for the subsistence of the men received while mustering and for their transportation to the nearest State rendezvous or depôt.

Second—In large towns the Postmaster might appoint a proper person to do the work of recruiting. Suitable persons might also be appointed to examine sharpshooters, testing them by the standard adopted for those I am mustering.

Third—Let every body of men who present themselves to the recruiting officer as a company, choose their own Captain and all the other officers, except the First Lieutenant, who shall be appointed by their Shooter when the company is formed.

Fourth—Let the men received rendezvous at once, without regard to uniforms, at the camp of instruction or the State rendezvous or depôt; there to be taken in charge by the State authorities, who will form them into companies and regiments, selecting competent military men for line and field officers.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Arrival and Departure of the Ninth Regiment of Vermont.

ENCAMPMENT IN MADISON SQUARE.

Reception of the Officers and Men---The Parade Down Broadway, &c.

The Green Mountain State is the first to send troops to the war under the new call of the President. The Ninth Regiment of Vermont arrived in this City yesterday morning, en route for the seat of war. After having been only ten days in camp, at Brattleboro', it received marching orders, and the command to break camp was immediately given. Previous to leaving, Gov. Hoxsock presented the regiment with a handsome stand of colors. They left Brattleboro' at 9½ o'clock on Tuesday morning for New-Haven, and left that city for New-York by the steamer *Bay State*.

Arriving here at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the regiment landed at the foot of Twenty-third-street—Col. Hoyt being in waiting to receive them—and were marched to Madison-avenue, where breakfast had been prepared for them. Both officers and men did ample justice to the repast.

THE SCENE IN MADISON-SQUARE.

As soon as the men had finished, preparations were at once commenced to make their temporary stay in the Square as comfortable as possible. Tents were pitched, in order to shield the men from the sun, and this fact soon assumed the appearance of a camping-ground. "Keep off the grass" had no terrors for the Vermont boys, for they ran, rolled and jumped upon it, as if such an order never had or could be issued. Before arriving at the Square, some few of the men had been prostrated by the heat; they were taken to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and properly cared for, and were sufficiently recovered to leave with the regiment. During the day, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen—principally Vermonters—paid a visit to the Square, carrying with them fruits and other articles that would be acceptable and cooling to the soldiers on such a hot and sweltering day as yesterday. Others found their way to the camp, and strolled about the City, or also paid visits to friends residing here.

DINNER TO THE OFFICERS.

The Sons of Vermont resident in this City gave a reception dinner to the officers at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. By some error it was given out that the meeting of the Sons of Vermont would take place at 2 o'clock; consequently at a little before 2, when the dinner was announced, but few Vermonters were present. As it was impossible to make any delay, the regiment having to march at 4, the company took their seats, Col. Howe occupying the head of the table, with Col. Stannard on his right, and Dr. Cammann on his left. At the conclusion of the meal, Col. Howe rose, and said: On behalf of the Sons of Vermont, he welcomed the gallant Ninth, the first regiment that had passed through this City under the new call. It was a glorious thing to speak and be proud of, and in connection, he proposed the health of the commandant of the regiment, Col. Stannard. (Cheers.)

Col. Stannard made a brief soldierly speech in reply, wherein he stated that he would endeavor to do his duty.

Gen. Morris then proposed the health of Major Hazen, who, in reply, gave as a toast "Gov. Hoxsock, of Vermont," which was drank standing amidst much enthusiasm.

Several other toasts were given and responded to, when, as it was getting near 4 o'clock, Col. Stannard moved that the meeting be dissolved, and all officers repair to their duty, which was accordingly done.

THE PARADE DOWN BROADWAY.

Line was formed in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel shortly before 4 o'clock, and as soon as the hour for the order to march was given. A detachment of policemen, detailed by Superintendent Kennedy, went before to clear the way. The regiment was escorted by a number of the Sons of Vermont, wearing sprigs of evergreen with the State colors, and bearing the State flag. The line of march was down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway, down which to Pier No. 1 North River. Along the route crowds of people had gathered, who cheered the brave fellows as they marched by. The windows of the hotels were also thronged, chiefly by the fair sex, who waved adieu with snowy hands and handkerchiefs. From almost every building flags were displayed, and some were dipped in honor of the brave Ninth, as it filed past. When opposite the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association a National salute was fired from the roof of that building, which was responded to by cheers. By 5½ every man was embarked on board the steamer *Atlas*, which was in waiting to convey them to Amboy. As she left the dock the spectators sent up cheer upon cheer, to which the soldiers replied with hearty good will.

THE OFFICERS.

Most of the field officers have had active experience at the seat of war. Col. Stannard, was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Vermont regiment, and was present at the battle of Bull Run and the siege of Yorktown. Lieut.-Col. Andrews was captain in the First Vermont, and served during the first three months of the war. Major Edwin S. Stoughton of the Fifth Vermont, now on the Peninsula, and has not yet joined his new command. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Geo. J. Stannard; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. K. Andrews; Major, Edwin S. Starr; Adjutant, J. C. Stearns; Quartermaster, Frank C. Sawyer; Surgeon, Walter B. Carpenter; Assistant Surgeon, ——Hall; Chaplain, Rev. Daniel S. Dickerson.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-Major, J. T. Gorham; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Theodore S. Peck; Commissary-Sergeant, David J. Fattie.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, W. G. Barney; First Lieutenant, L. E. Sherman; Second Lieutenant, E. W. Jewett. Co. B—Captain, Edward H. Ripley; First Lieutenant, Samuel H. Kelly; Second Lieutenant, Alfred C. Ballard. Co. C—Captain, A. B. Sabin; First Lieutenant, Herman Sallyard; Second Lieutenant, E. B. Sherman. Co. D—Captain, Charles Jarvis; First Lieutenant, Asa P. Clark; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Bush. Co. E—Captain, [illegible]

[illegible] Co. F—Captain, [illegible]; First Lieutenant, [illegible]; Second Lieutenant, [illegible]. Co. G—Captain, Edward A. Bentley; First Lieutenant, Lyman P. Hamlin. Co. H—Captain, Wm. J. Wheelock; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Ripley; Second Lieutenant, W. C. Holbrook. Co. I—Captain, Asahel Mower; First Lieutenant, C. Livingston; Second Lieutenant, O. G. Campbell. Co. K—Captain, David W. Lewis; First Lieutenant, Joseph C. Brooks; Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Rice.

The men of this regiment, which is over one thousand strong, are armed with the Enfield rifle, and are fully and thoroughly equipped. With regard to physical appearance, no stronger or healthier looking men have ever left, or passed through this City.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

No Extra Session of the Legislature to be Held.

Fifty Dollars Bounty to be Paid to Each Volunteer.

GOV. MORGAN TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 16.

Numerous applications having been made to Gov. Morgan respecting an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of authorizing a State bounty for recruits, the Governor, after maturely considering the subject, and consulting such State officers and prominent citizens of Albany as he could reach, has, it is understood, come to the determination not to call the Legislature together, but to take upon himself authority at once to offer a State bounty of $50 to each recruit, and to provide a sum sufficient for that purpose, trusting to the next Legislature to legalize and indorse his action. This policy will save valuable time, as the convening of the Legislature and the passage of an act would occupy at least four weeks, and also save an expense of some $60,000.

The amount required will be $2,000,000 or $2,500,000. It is understood the Governor's proclamation or order will be issued to-morrow. Arrangements will be made so that the amount of State bounty will be promptly paid. The determination of the Governor is highly approved by all with whom he consulted, and will obviate the necessity of action by Boards of Supervisors to raise bounty funds.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 16.

Hon. Erastus Corning arrived at home yesterday. He is not seriously ill, but is confined to the house by indisposition.

The Common Council have called a special meeting for to-morrow night.

A very large gathering of citizens was held at the Capitol Park last night. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Gov. Morgan presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Mayor Perry, Senator John V. L. Pruyn, John Tracey, Gen. Cooper and other prominent citizens.

Strong resolutions in favor of the new levy and recommending an extra session of the Legislature to authorize the giving of a State bounty to volunteers, were introduced by Geo. Dawson, Chairman of the Committee, and unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by Lyman Tremaine and others.

Several gentlemen gave notice of their willingness to contribute liberally towards raising volunteers.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

Enlistments—The United States Mustering Office.

At the mustering office in White-street, yesterday, Dr. Alexander B. Mott and his assistants were kept fully employed in examining recruits brought in by the different recruiting officers in the City.

The great meeting of Tuesday is already making its effects on enlistments felt. On the evening after the meeting, one officer at a station in the vicinity of Union-square enrolled no less than seven men. All over the City it is the same in a greater or less degree, and the busy hum of warlike preparation is heard everywhere. Since the last call of the President, so many recruits have not been enlisted in one day as there were yesterday. Everything betokens activity, and there is no doubt that in a very short time, if recruiting continues as brisk, New-York will have her quota of troops in the field.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment, under command of Col. Thomas B. Van Buren, late Paymaster of the State, now in active service under Gen. Sigel, is in want of a few more first-class recruits. Apply to Capt. J. W. Lewis, No. 480 Broadway.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Gen. Spinola's Empire Brigade is fast filling up, the various regiments belonging to it reporting favorably in the matter of recruiting. Col. Martin N. Cropp, Commander of the Third Regiment Corcoran Zouaves, has already two hundred and thirty men in camp. Col. Cropp is an old soldier, having seen service in the Florida war, in Mexico, and for the past year in the Army of the Potomac. His senior Captain, Capt. Dunlay, is an experienced officer, who has seen service with the gallant Irish Brigade of Gen. Meagher.

COL. PEISSNER'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, which is encamped at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth-street, is in want of a few more men to complete the organization. Col. Peissner is commanding, and can be seen at his headquarters, No. 575 Broadway, daily.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Committee of the Fourth Senatorial District have made their selection of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel for the regiment to be raised by them. Their choice has fallen upon Major Peter M. Dehmery, for Colonel, and Capt. Levi A. Fuller, for Lieutenant-Colonel. The latter gentleman was recommended by the Governor for the appointment. Major Dehmery is a native of this State. He was in the Mexican war, and assisted very materially in the raising of the Excelsior Brigade, of one of the regiments of which he was Major. Capt. Fuller is attached to Col. Pratt's Regiment, but is now on furlough on account of sickness. The Committee is determined to have the regiment they are raising the first in the field.

MEETING IN AID OF ENLISTMENTS.

At 8 o'clock last evening, a meeting of citizens was held at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to aid enlistments. Capt. C. Marshall was in the Chair. The following resolutions, proposed by William Allen Butler, Esq., and seconded by A. T. Stewart, Esq., were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven citizens of this ward be appointed to confer and cooperate with the committees in aid of enlistments, which may be appointed by the meetings to be held for the like objects with this meeting in the other wards of the Sixth Senatorial District.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to their number and fill vacancies.

The following committee was appointed, and requested to meet at Room No. 5 City Hall at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, July 17, for the transaction of further business:

A. T. Stewart, Esq.,	Abraham Lent, Esq.,
Wm. Allen Butler, Esq.,	Maltby G. Lane, Esq.,
Marshall B. Blake, Esq.,	R. H. McCurdy, Esq.,
John T. Johnson, Esq.,	H. A. Kerr, Esq.,
Seabury Brewster, Esq.,	R. W. Townsend, Esq.
G. W. Blunt, Esq.,	

The names of the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added by resolution.

Capt. C. MARSHALL, Chairman.
P. O'Shea, Secretary.

THE WAY TO GET 300,000 MEN IN A FORTNIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let the Adjutant-General of each State apportion to each town or county their compliment of the required number of men, then give ten days' time for enlistment under all the inducements of State and United States bounties, after the expiration of which time, let the deficiences be made up by immediate drafting.

From present indications, if time could be afforded the new quota could be made up by enlistments; but whether the country can afford to wait, is a matter of grave doubt. We [illegible] of a draft from our industrious voluntary [illegible] of preferring such the service; yet, when it is remembered that nearly three-fourths of the [illegible] from every shore, it may well be questioned whether, after all, there is much "voluntary" patriotism in the matter. Again, should any emergency arise by which a still further call should be made for men, it would be impossible to add anything to the present liberal inducements offered by States and United States, as well as individuals, to induce enlistments.

The truth is, there is quite too much of the feeling at the North, "I am but a passenger," let others do the pumping to keep the ship of State afloat. Gen. Butler at New-Orleans writes, that the ladies of the South actually browbeat and drive every man over 18 and under 60, capable of bearing arms, into the rebel service. Where has there been any such demonstration among ladies at the North? Our Northern ladies have been faithful to a fault in their untiring energies to provide for the sick and wounded of our army, but they have not yet come up to Commodore Foote's prescription, in his patriotic letter to the Hartford War Committee, appealing to young ladies to discard all their betrothed, who will not fly to arms at their country's call.

The South has said by their acts, plainer than language can express, that if they are vanquished at Richmond, it ends the rebellion; hence their persistent and desperate attempts to annihilate our army there before reinforcements could be thrown forward. They have done all they are capable of, and yet they failed. The relative strength of the two armies, since the eight days' fighting, is in favor of McClellan, who damaged his adversary more than he was damaged himself. We must have before the end of July, half of the 300,000 in the field; if it can be done by enlistment, all the better; but we cannot wait for this advantage; they must be had at any rate.

W. C. TAYLOR.

WINDSOR, Conn., Saturday, July 12, 1862.

AN ASSOCIATION TO ENCOURAGE RECRUITING NEEDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: There are many of us here at home, both in New-York and Brooklyn, who have not yet volunteered to shoulder the musket, because of our wives and children dependent on us for support, but who would be glad of the opportunity to contribute five or ten dollars toward establishing a fund for raising regiments and hurrying enlistments. I notice in your editorial column this morning that one of our fellow citizens has placed $200 in the hands of a reliable recruiting officer for the purpose above mentioned—may his example be speedily emulated by others of our patriotic men! But the larger proportion of our population can scarcely afford such a generous contribution, even in a cause so holy, and therefore the propriety of some authorized channel through which these many small contributions may flow to a reservoir which shall soon contain an efficient fund.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 14, 1862. W. C. W.

A LIBERAL BID FOR A SOLDIER.

Mr. H. A. Kelley, of Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place, submits, through the Times, the patriotic offer of "$100, to be paid to any first-rate man who enlists for one year." The offer to remain open for a week.

TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.

A meeting will be held at the Astor House, Room No. 41, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., of the officers on recruiting service in the City of New-York, when all officers in such service will please attend, as important business connected therewith will be transacted. Lieut. W. J. H. Rodd, Secretary.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

Defeat of the Rebels up White River, by Col. Fitch—Capture of all their Camp Equipage and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 16.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Memphis, says that 200 of Col. Fitch's command had an engagement with the rebels, numbering 450, on the morning of the 6th. The National loss was 22 killed and wounded. The rebels had 84 killed, wounded and missing.

Another engagement took place on the night of the 7th. Col. Fitch captured all the enemy's camp equipage and provisions. Both fights are said to have taken place within 10 miles of Duvals Bluff, where a large force of rebels are said to be stationed.

THE PRESIDENT AND SLAVERY.

Conferences between the President and the Border State Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 14, 1862.

It is true that the President on Friday last sent for the delegations in Congress from the several Border States, with whom he had a formal interview early on Saturday morning. The purpose of the meeting, so far as the President was concerned, was to urge upon the Border State men the importance of their going home to advocate the acceptance by their constituencies of the policy of gradual emancipation, with the aid of Congress, some time since enunciated by the Executive. I learn that he distinctly notified them of his purpose not to let Slavery and slave interests forever stand in the way of national unity and progress, and indicated, quite emphatically, the probability that if the Border States make war upon his policy of gradual emancipation with national aid, instead of taking hold and helping it to successful development, the time is rapidly approaching when he may feel called upon, in behalf of Liberty and the Union, to strike harder blows than have yet been aimed at the accursed institution which lies at the base of the great rebellion.

The Border State men, of course, made no decided responses. They were evidently startled, however, by the President's bold and frank declaration of purpose; and some of them, at least, convinced that he intends to do just what he intimates, during Saturday, took occasion to ask certain Northern members of Congress to bring in and pass at once a bill extending Congressional aid to Emancipation, of such a character that upon the acceptance of its provisions by any State, such State can at once draw upon the Treasury for the money to be allowed by Government, or at least be assured that Congress is definitely and irrevocably pledged to its payment. Of course it is too late to pass any bill of the kind at this session, even were it deemed advisable to humor these unworthy fears that the representatives of the North cannot be trusted to do whatever seems right and just in the premises. On Saturday evening, the Border State men met in caucus upon the President's proposition—with what general results you already know. They came to no agreement; but it is well understood that fourteen of them—a majority of the whole—were in favor of accepting the President's policy, while some of the remaining twelve were very violent in opposition.

It is generally understood that the President's consultation with the Border State men is only preliminary to some new stroke of policy which the Executive contemplates,—and speculation as to its general character and purpose is very active and diverse. A few short-sighted men flatter themselves that Mr. Lincoln's renewed solicitude in behalf of his emancipation scheme, indicates an anticipated necessity for recognition of Southern independence, and a desire to prepare the way for an adjustment of boundaries that shall leave the Border States with the North! It is difficult to conceive that any sane man is sincere in such a surmise. If those who affect to indulge it not covertly engaged in the service of the rebellion, by holding out the false hope that the Government and its supporters are wearying of the struggle and ready for compromise, they wofully misapprehend the spirit and temper of the loyal people of the United States, and the character of the President. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the degree of vigor, energy or wisdom with which the war has been conducted, in any respect, there is no question anywhere as to the patriotism of Mr. Lincoln, or the honesty and firmness of his determination to vindicate the Constitution and maintain the Union. No single word of his, written or spoken, can be cited, at which he has ever hinted at any thing less than a persistent, relentless contest against the enemies of liberty until the rebellion against it, and for Slavery, shall be crushed. He has changed not the least in that respect, and he never will, unless all who know him best are at fault. Whatever his future policy is, we may depend that he will not travel back ward; and whenever he touches the Slavery question at all, it will be to strike it some blow heavier and the more effective, because long and patiently withheld. Certainly, he will never yield it the palm of victory, and plunge his country into disgrace.

It is worthy of note, that neither the President nor anybody else among those loyal statesmen who have [illegible] opposed emancipation as a war measure, has flouted that the people would [illegible] which would [illegible] every shore. Nothing that Mr. Lincoln ever said or did commits him against the proposition that Slavery must die if necessary, in order that Freedom may live. As a matter of policy, he has favored measures of conciliation towards the great mass of those in the disloyal States whose hearts were with the Union, but who had been deceived into the fear that the intention of his Administration was to interpose illegally between them and their negroes, and raise the latter to political and social equality. These he has been anxious to undeceive, reassure and win back. To do that, and at the same time vindicate the Government, he has thought it only necessary to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to seek to assert the power of the laws by armed force. In all this, Mr. Lincoln had neither said nor done anything which offended him, in the least, against these harsher, severer measures which may become necessary to save the Government; and whenever the time shall have arrived when he sees that, instead of employing an armed police to repress domestic insurrection, he must make war to defeat and suppress a causeless revolution, we may depend upon his availing himself of all the means which our own resources place at his disposal, or any weak and tender spot in the enemy's political or social organization suggests.

In this view of the case it seems not improbable that the President considers the time near at hand when Slavery must go to the wall, as a means of restoring peace, and that he now desires the loyal Border States to accept Congressional aid to emancipation,—first to avail of its influence in suppressing the rebellion, and next—if that task still remains unfulfilled—in order that they may not suffer by appalling convulsion of the more violent remedy. The persistency and vitality of the rebellion has thus far exceeded all calculation. It is evident that a final and fatal blow must be inflicted at an early day if the Union is to be restored and maintained. The enemy fights desperately against his fate, in the hope that by persistance he may at last secure that foreign intervention through which alone he hopes to achieve independence. Strike that hope from his heart and he is helpless and prostrate. How else can this object be so surely accomplished as by a declaration of emancipation. The would secure to our cause the active, earnest sympathy of both England and France. True, we ask no intervention at their hands; we prefer to be let alone. But when, by declaring universal emancipation, we have secured the cordial, enthusiastic support of the moral and religious sentiment of the world, the rebel Government and people will understand at once that the thrones of Europe are powerless to aid them, and dare not attempt it, even if so disposed. There is little doubt that all this has been clearly and repeatedly pointed out to the American Executive by Lord Lyons, if not by the representatives of France and other Governments as well; and if the last spasm of rebel vitality, evinced before Richmond, has suggested to Mr. Lincoln that the time has nearly come when he ought to avail himself of this great element of moral power, and if Border State obstinacy relieves him of the necessity much longer to consider the pecuniary interests of Border State men in the premises, who can doubt that the Ruler over all is working out the grandest problem of the age, and turning and overturning events for the accomplishment of His right-eous will? S.

THE BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND.

Note from Gen. Denham upon Gen. Stevens' Report.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reckless statements in the letter of Gen. Stevens to Gen. Hunter, dated July 8, in relation to the affair at James Island, seem to be explicit, and shall have an explicit reply from me, though I have carefully, up to this time, avoided any connection whatever with what has been published about the matter.

In the first place, I would state that I had the meeting of the officers referred to solely with reference to a concert of the action to be taken the next day, and not to discuss the propriety or necessity of the movement, of which I conceived there was no doubt, and so told them, *that I considered it indispensible if we were not to be driven from the Stono*, and I understood the movement to have been most fully sanctioned previously at three different times, once in meeting, even by Gen. Hunter, before he left. And perfectly indifferent to what combination Gen. Stevens may have attempted to bolster him up in his failure from his disobedience of my orders, for which, but for my kindness, I should have arrested him for trial, I aver most solemnly, that through all our interview, not one word was said by either of the three officers that I could construe into an opposition to the movement, propriety, or probable success of this movement; and in this I am fully borne out by the letter of Commander Drayton, of the navy—the only witness present who is not now made a party in the matter. This letter—asked for by me when the afterthought of Stevens, after his failure, first gave him the effrontery to make such pretences to me—this letter states explicitly that if these officers were not in favor of the movement "none of them said as much as this." It has never been pretended by me that they were in favor of it, though I did not have any reason to suspect they were not, to what I distinctly assert.

Of the three questions put by Gen. Wagner to Gen. Stevens—*and not in response to any call for his opinion*—one was: "Has your battery had any effect upon the fort?" a second: "Do you expect it to have any effect?" To both of which Gen. Stevens replied briefly in the negative—replies that were, of course, favorable to my early attack. And I deny, explicitly, that Gen. Wagner gave any warning whatever as to what my orders were, or as to its being against the orders to me, while I am able to say that Gen. Stevens (who had read Gen. Hunter's order to me) did say to me after the affair, that it was a movement that it was my right and perfectly competent for me to order.

I gave those orders, therefore, no one objecting, and Gen. Stevens making but few if any of the speeches he has now written out in his letter. He did propose the full daylight or the afternoon, and unloaded muskets, both which I forbade, but both which he virtually carried out. I told him his men "would be out to places" if he assaulted that fort in open day, and that he "must pass over the open space in front, and be upon the fort before good aiming light," and with loaded muskets, but not capped, for a night attack; that his attack must not be later than 4 A. M. et further. And our supporting column, resting at about the same distance from the fort—one to one and a quarter miles distant—was to move as soon as we heard his fire, (expected to be that of the pickets,) or as soon as a Staff officer reached us from Gen. Stevens, as he proposed.

The first firing we heard, which proved to be the guns of the fort upon Stevens' columns, was fully as late as 5 o'clock, and after sunrise, on which we moved at once, his messenger reaching us some ten minutes after. It was certainly after 5 o'clock, and Gen. Stevens' watch, if he looked at it, proved that to him, for I had been careful the night previous to have our watches set together; and more than this Gen. Stevens knows, for on the night of the 7th in the evening, that Gen. Wagner had been expressing our great surprise at his delay, while we were waiting for his fire for more than the whole hour that morning. And late as this was—the appearances are all such—that had Gen. Stevens been anywhere near, or with his troops to guide and direct them, and to keep them closed, I cannot have a doubt that the assault would still have been successful. I was never able to hear, nor did any of my staff, as far as I could learn, ever find that he was nearer than the second hedge, or over 600 yards from the fort. And while his leading regiment and a part of his fourth regiment reached the work and remained there "some 20 minutes or more," and when, as the gallant Monsuzon repeatedly stated to me, "With 40 men I could have taken the fort." And when the men at the parapet and ditch would have readily pushed over it, if one-half even of the other four regiments had been pushed forward, instead of being left—for the noble fellows did not run—to wither under the fire of the fort, at some hundreds of yards distance, without the presence of their General—their only educated soldier near—to guide and direct them.

As part evidence of this, I have his note in his own handwriting, sent to me on the battle-field, which he cannot gainsay now, in which he says: "The advance company mounted the parapet, but the supports did not follow closely enough."

And in this lies the main secret of the failure after the attack in open day, which I did not authorize, and would not sanction the repetition of—an attack started in defiance of my repeated orders in open light. Capt. Doria, of the Eighth Michigan, who led the advance companies, stated to me that it "was good light to aim" when they met the first pickets, just after starting, or nearly one mile from the fort.

And the man who delayed this attack is the person and the only person, in my opinion, who is responsible for all the slaughter there, and for the loss of the key to the eventual attack on Charleston.

With this and the statement that I have now Gen. Stevens' letter submitted to me, with his own proclamations, "to seize James Island below James River," and of course including this fort—sent just before this similar movement was first planned, I am willing to let the subject be submitted to an intelligent public.

H. W. BENHAM.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the communication in your paper of yesterday morning, regarding the defeat of our troops on James Island, and who should bear the re-

[illegible] I beg to publish the following documents, which [illegible]

Sir: Having received, dated June 6, received on the 7th, directing an [illegible] reconnoissance, which was commenced on the morning of the 8th, the troops not being got over from Legareville till the 9th. Maj. Gen. Stevens was in favor, not only of an attack, but of making it at daylight. This reconnoissance was afterward postponed upon the solicitation of Gen. Wright, and was eventually ordered and had on the 16th.

2. Letter from Capt. Drayton, senior naval officer on the Stono, as to what occurred, or did not occur on the night of the 16th, at the conference between Gen. Benham and Gens. Wright and Stevens and Col. Williams. The inquiries of Gen. Wright were supposed by Gen. Benham to be made in order to show that as his proposition had been made upon the report of another work by our guns in battery, (three only in number,) it was necessary to storm and take it by assault. Nothing was said about the movement being in opposition to orders, nor was there any expressed opposition to it.

3. Two dispatches received from Gen. Stevens on the battle-field, the first one received not earlier than 5½ o'clock. The first gun was fired at 5 o'clock. From intelligence received from Secessionville it was ascertained on the 14th that there were only two battalions of rebels at the fort and in Secessionville, numbering about 800 men. This was confirmed by prisoners taken, and the published accounts of the enemy. From them it appears that their whole number engaged were three companies of artillery, the Rutaw Battalion of 600, the Charleston Battalion of 150, and the McHenry Louisiana Battalion; and this embraced those engaged on our left as well as those in the fort and Secessionville, which would give the latter number, in the fort, &c., about as stated, viz: 800. Our forces engaged were, under Stevens, as he says, about 3,500, directly against the fort; and under Wagner and Williams, against the fort and the rebel artillery to the left, about 1,500. The enemy themselves state that nearly all were asleep when our advance was first discovered. Had we been ready to attack at daybreak we should have surprised them entirely.

With these documents, no more need be said at present regarding the very extraordinary statements in Gen. Stevens' report. Had the movement been a success, we should have heard nothing of remonstrance or disobedience of orders, which really seem to be afterthoughts to cover the want of success of an expedition where we numbered three or four to one of the enemy, at the least calculation.

Respectfully yours,
OBSERVER ON THE FIELD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

NO. 1—GEN. STEVENS TO GEN. BENHAM.

RECEIVED AT 1 A. M., June 7, 1862.

Dear General: I understand your wish to be to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position, and if the result be favorable, to follow it up by a dash, in order to seize James Island below James River and Newton Cut.

We shall probably be as well able to make it day after to-morrow (daylight) as at any other time.

Should you decide to make it day after to-morrow, it is of the first consequence to make that decision without delay. It will require all day to-morrow to prepare for it. I would suggest that not more than three companies be left at Legareville; that everything else be brought over to-morrow, including the six guns of Hamilton's Battery; that arrangements be made with the gunboats to open cross fires. The system of signals will require careful studying and arrangement.

I desire that the dash, if determined upon, be successful, and therefore I want to see every man thrown in. But I desire particularly to express my judgment, that in the present position of our troops, 24 hours of vigorous work is absolutely essential in the way of preparations.

I expect to have the balloon inflated to-morrow, by noon. The operator hopes to get it done by 10 o'clock. Very truly yours, ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Brig.-Gen. Benham, Commanding N. D. D. S.

James Island, June 6, 1862.

NO. 2—CAPT. DRAYTON TO GEN. BENHAM.

United States Steamer Pawnee,
Stono, June 16, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham, Commanding at the Stono:

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 17th inst., just received, I beg to state that on the occasion of the meeting referred to in it, *I cannot recollect any opposition being offered to your proposed advance on Secessionville the following morning*, except as regarded the time you had fixed on, Brig.-Gen. Stevens being in favor of deferring it until the afternoon. Although, however, no direct objections were made, I judged from a series of questions which were put to Gen. Stevens by Gen. Wright, in regard to the effect produced, or likely to be produced, on the enemy's works by the battery of the latter, that he was not in favor of a forward movement at the present time.

I cannot call to mind any particular expressions of Col. Williams which would enable me to form any opinion as to his views, but must confess that the impression I was made on me by the general tone of the conversation, that while expressing every desire to further your views to the utmost of their power, the three officers above named were decidedly in favor of the movement, *none of them, however, said as much as this, and Gen. Wright did observe that we would take the battery, he thought.*

The only change made in your first plan of operations, so far as I could see, was to defer the movement a half hour later than first intended by you.

Yours very truly,
P. DRAYTON,
Senior Naval Officer.

NOS. 3 AND 4—GEN. STEVENS TO GEN. BENHAM.

Gen. Benham: My troops are withdrawn under cover of a hedge, and are in tolerable order. Hedge about five hundred yards from the fort.

The advance company mounted the parapet, but the support did not follow closely enough.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Brigadier-Gen.

Gen. Benham: Unless supported on the left I cannot charge the enemy. My command is perfectly quiet and in hand, but they must pass over a perfectly exposed place of 600 yards, with a well-built parapet before them. I do not think it possible at present to charge the work. Truly yours,

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Brigadier-Gen.

NEW-JERSEY.

Supposed Murder near West Hoboken.—Coroner Bornstein, of Hoboken, commenced an inquest yesterday upon the body of Maurin Demarest, a volunteer belonging to the Fifty-third New-York Regiment, encamped at Red House, Harlem, who was found lying dead at Fox Hill, with a gunshot wound in his leg. From circumstances attending the case, it is supposed that Demarest was murdered and robbed. From the evidence adduced, it appears that on Monday morning deceased called at the public house in the Elysian Fields and had some refreshments, and in paying for them, the bartender noticed that he had a considerable quantity of bills, mostly Treasury notes. From there he went out into the fields. Lieut. Hinchley, of the Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, testified that Demarest was at the camp at Red House on Monday morning, and as he was about going away, he remarked that he expected to receive $100 that day. Patrick Donovan, of Hoboken, testified that on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, as he was going up to the toll-gate at West Hoboken, two women, who were a little way off, called out to him, saying that a soldier was shot. He paid no attention to this, supposing the woman were "funning." They appeared to be talking to the man. The body was discovered on Tuesday morning. About fifty yards off, in different directions, were found a single-barreled pistol and a razor. The deceased appeared to have been dragged some distance. An empty leather purse and some business cards were all that was found. Dr. Ehrn made an examination, and found that a ball had entered above and come out below the knee, severing a large artery and causing death. The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

Postponement of the Union Mass Meeting.—In consequence of the rain the Union Mass Meeting announced to be held last evening at Van Vorst-square, Jersey City, was postponed until Monday evening next. At the hour appointed for the meeting to commence several hundred people were in attendance. The following letter from Gov. Olden was received by the Committee:

Executive Department, Trenton, July 16, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Jersey City on Wednesday next, in aid of the National Government, was duly received. I would gladly be with you, but my official engagements render it impossible.

The sincerity and unanimity with which the people of New-Jersey have heretofore supported the Government, and the efforts now making by yourselves and others to aid our brethren in the field, are most gratifying evidences of unwavering devotion. We must never falter in our determination to suppress the rebellion; and at this hour it is our duty to unite, as one man, in upholding and strengthening the Government. Let us dedicate our energies, our fortunes, and, if need be, our lives to our country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. OLDEN.

Messrs. R. G. Clarke, S. A. Hopkins, T. E. Tilden, Committee.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flint's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum has secured another living Whale, and shows him up continuously to admiring crowds. Com. Nutt closes his exhibition to-morrow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

June 16—In steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Artegas and 2 children, Miss Artegas, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown and 2 servants, John C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Brown, infant and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Fowler, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Winslow, L. Bylmer, A. Smith, F. E.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 16

Cleared.

Ship David Hoadley, Burnsley, Liverpool, J. & W. Smith & Co.

Brig Aquila, (Norw.) Bahn, Queenstown, Peabody, Riggs & Wood.

Schooner W. H. Bogue, Buddington, Providence; Kenny: Richard Law, York; Philadelphia; Eureka, (Br.,) Horton, St. John, N. B.; Mary Ann, Cook, Co.; Smith H. Buttley, Hartford; H. S. Hammond, Daniels, Washington, Van Brunt & Hoyt.

Arrived.

Brigadier steamer Ann, Acting Master L. H. Pendleton, from Hatteras.

Steamship Persia,